



9. IMPACT OF NEW CLASSIFICATION OF COPD ON ASSESSMENT OF SEVERITY

Author: Gîlca Gabriela

Scientific advisor: Corlăteanu Alexandru, MD, Professor, Head of Discipline, Pneumology and Allergology Discipline, Department of Internal Medicine, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is a respiratory disease caused by abnormalities of the airways, alveoli, accompanied by chronic respiratory symptoms (dyspnea, cough, expectoration), characterized by a persistent, progressive and irreversible evolution resulting in the consequent impairment of the quality of life. It is one of the main causes of death worldwide, early diagnosis and adequate treatment being essential in slowing down the progression of the disease. The GOLD classification helps considerably in the management of COPD by evaluating its severity based on symptoms, exacerbation history and lung function.

Aim of study. In recent years, there has been a significant evolution in the understanding and management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, recently a new classification of COPD has been introduced, which aims to provide a more comprehensive perspective on the assessment of the severity of this disease.

Methods and materials. Data collected for this study was obtained from the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease database and articles published in PubMed. The data were studied to understand the strategy aimed at the new classification of COPD in order to better determine the definition of exacerbations and their severity.

Results. Through this study, I have found that the new classification of COPD tends to introduce into practice a new process of more accurate assessment of patients diagnosed with COPD to establish an accurate level of severity for the purpose of a more individualized approach to treatment. Considering the instability of the targeted results of EPOC as a result of the modest resources of the primary medical care globally, the new classification proposes the use of some clinical variables (dyspnea intensity, using VSA from 0 to 10, RR, HR, SaO₂, in the available places it is also proposed the level of C-reactive protein in the blood, blood gasometry) that are easy to specify and are useful for determining the severity of EPOC. This approach helps to monitor the disease more efficiently and to personalize the treatment.

Conclusion. The new classification of COPD represents an important strategy towards the consolidation of a new evaluation system for patients with COPD. Produces significant changes in disease monitoring, the more detailed approach helps to more accurately establish disease stage, severity level and individualize treatment resulting in more effective disease management.